



**Beretta**  
A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE SINCE 1526

**8000/8040  
Cougar**





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A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE SINCE 1526

# 8000/8040 Cougar



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## Foreword

This manual is a training and reference source for the professional armorer, technical service personnel, to include firearms instructors who need complete and detailed answers to specific question concerning the pistol's: mechanical function, operational procedures, field stripping, inspection, trouble shooting, and maintenance. The models covered are the Cougar Model 8000 in 9mm Parabellum and the Model 8040 in .40 caliber in three systems of operation: the "F" (decock/with external safety lever); the "D" (no decock/no external safety lever); and the "G" (decocking lever only).

## **Warning**

Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta SpA/Beretta USA Corporation assumes no responsibility for product malfunction or for physical injury or property damage resulting in whole or in part from criminal or negligent use of the product, improper or careless handling, unauthorized modifications, use of defective, improper, hand loaded or reloaded/remanufactured ammunition, customer's abuse or neglect of the product, or other influences beyond Beretta's direct and immediate control. Shooting glasses and hearing protection are necessary when operating this or any firearm. Chances of gas, gun powder and direct particle blow back are remote but do exist. The use of hearing protection will reduce the chance of temporary or even permanent loss of hearing when shooting.

## **Lead Warning**

"Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms, or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure."

**Caution: Read this manual carefully before  
handling and loading the pistol.**

**WARNING:** Always ensure that the safety is fully engaged until ready to fire. A safety is fully engaged only when the safety can move no further into the safe position. A safety which is not fully engaged will not prevent weapon discharge.

**BASIC SAFETY**

- A loaded firearm has the potential to kill. Intelligently handled it is safe.
- An accident is always the result of basic safety rules neglect.
- Accident prevention is user responsibility.
- Always treat a firearm as if it were loaded.
- Never point a firearm at anything you don't want to shoot.
- Before handling and loading a firearm, be sure you know how it functions.
- Be sure to use correct and undamaged ammunition.
- Be sure your firearm is clean - before loading inspect the barrel to insure it is perfectly clean and free of foreign objects. Shooting with an obstruction in the barrel such as dirt, mud, grease, lodged bullet or jacket, residues, etc., can cause barrel bulging and/or rupture.
- Never shoot at a flat surface or water.
- Avoid alcoholic beverages or drugs before and during shooting.
- Avoid hard hitting or dropping of a loaded firearm.
- Store firearms and ammunition separately, beyond the reach of children. Be sure cartridge chamber is empty.
- To avoid corrosion during storage, thoroughly clean the firearm and protect all metal surfaces with a light film of good grade gun oil. Store pistol unwrapped in a container placed in a ventilated area. Store ammunition in a separate container placed in a cool ventilated area.

**Shooting glasses and earplugs:** Shooting glasses are a must; chances of gas, gunpowder and dirt particle blow-back are remote but do exist. Earplugs reduce the chance of temporary or permanent loss of hearing when shooting.

**Firearms Safety Course:** To familiarize yourself with the proper use of firearms, attend a Firearms Safety Course in your area. Remember - only YOU are responsible for the firearm in your hands. Prevent accidents by knowing its function. **HANDLE IT WITH RESPECT, NOT FEAR.** Safety devices on firearms are EXTRAS and are not substitutes for safe handling.

## Parts and Service

In-warranty as well as general repair and maintenance service is available from our Product Service Dept.

In most instances your local dealer can assist with answers relating to maintenance and parts.

Parts price list and parts can be ordered from our Product Service Department.

Please read the WARRANTY - it gives valuable information concerning in-warranty service, or write to:

**BERETTA U.S.A. CORP.**

**Product Service Dept.**

**17601 Beretta Drive**

**Accokeek, MD 20607**

**Phone: (301) 283-2191 Fax (301) 375-7677**

## Limited Warranty

THIS "LIMITED WARRANTY" HAS BEEN DRAFTED TO COMPLY WITH THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IMPROVEMENT ACT WHICH IS EFFECTIVE FOR GOODS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1976.

Beretta U.S.A. Corp. warrants that this firearm was manufactured free of defects in material or workmanship; and for a period of one (1) year after date of purchase, the Manufacturer agrees to correct by repair or replacement (with same or comparable quality model) your firearm, without charge, if returned prepaid.

THIS WARRANTY IS VOID IF THE FIREARM HAS BEEN ABUSED, MISUSED, DAMAGED BY ACCIDENT, FIRED WITH HAND LOADED AND/OR RELOADED OR IMPROPER AMMUNITION OR OBSTRUCTION IN THE BARREL, OR DAMAGED BY FAILURE TO PROVIDE REASONABLE AND NECESSARY MAINTENANCE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT APPLY TO NORMAL WEAR OF ANY PARTS, INCLUDING METAL, WOOD, PLASTIC, RUBBER AND OTHER MATERIAL'S SURFACE FINISH OR IF UNAUTHORIZED REPAIR AND/OR ALTERATION HAS BEEN PERFORMED.

The terms of the warranty cannot be changed except in writing by an officer of Beretta U.S.A. Corp.

Wholesalers and Dealers (unless a Beretta U.S.A. Corp. Authorized Gunsmith) are not authorized to make any in-warranty repair or adjustment on behalf of Beretta U.S.A. Corp.

This warranty gives only the original retail purchaser specific legal rights; other rights may also be available which may vary from state to state.

**BERETTA U.S.A. CORP.**

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## Material and Finish

Frame:	Anodized aluminum
Slide and Support Parts:	Steel with phosphate and Bruniton spray applied finish.
Barrel:	Steel with black oxide chrome lined bore.
External Touch-Up:	Flat black enamel modeling paint.
Factory grips:	Beretta factory plastic or wood.
	Recoil spring and guide sold as assembly only.



## General Description

The Model 8000/8040 Cougar semi-automatic pistols use a brilliant adaptation of a proven locked-breech system with a rotating barrel. The compact dimensions and outstanding safety features make the Beretta Cougar easy to carry and safe to operate.

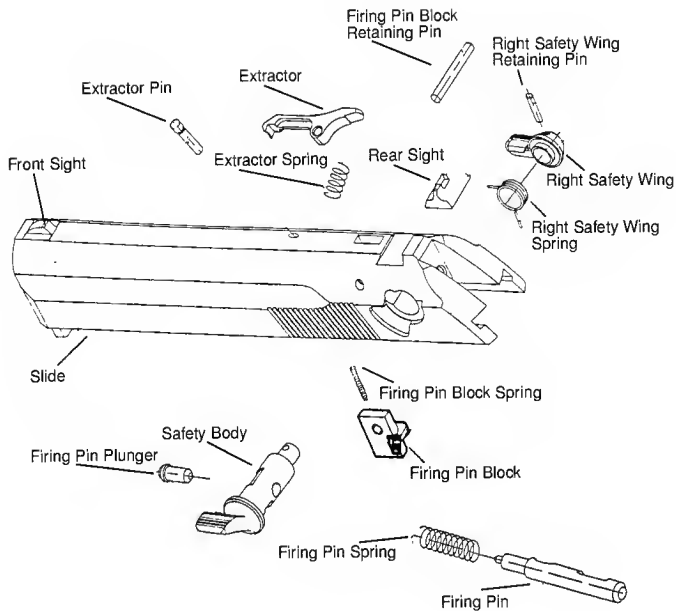
Changes from the 92/96 series:

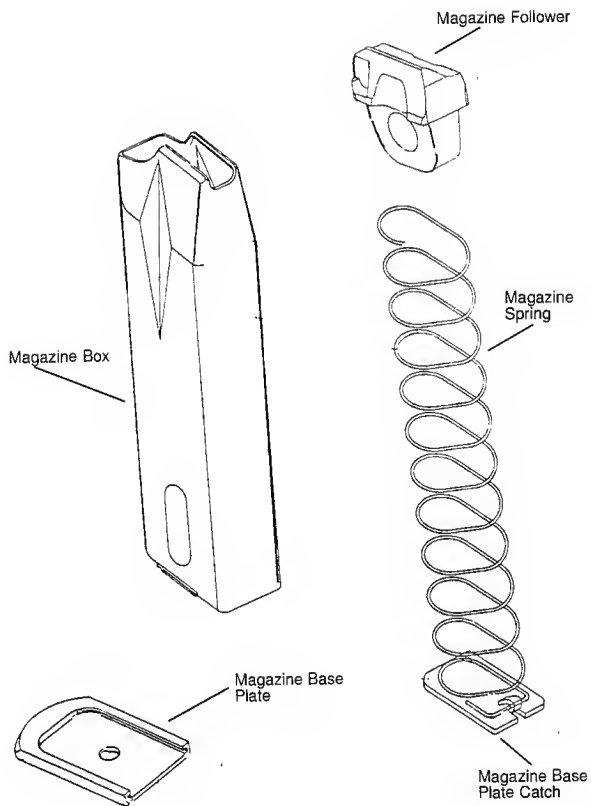
1. Closed slide.
2. Rotating barrel system, still straight line.
3. Removable front sight.
4. Recontoured grip design.
5. But still the basic Beretta frame and slide, only the system changed.

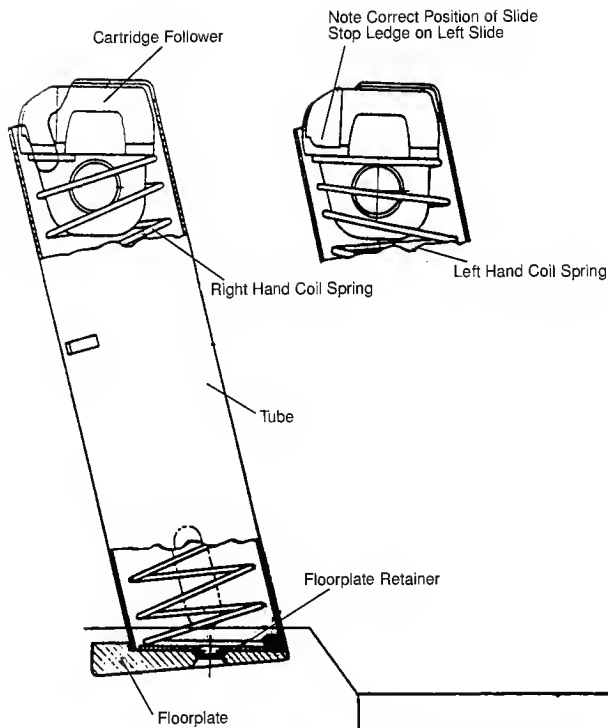
Locking System:

The Models 8000/8040 Cougar series of pistols employ a short recoil locked-breech system, simple and practical, it is based on the secure lock of the slide to the barrel. The barrel locking and unlocking rotation is caused by its axial movement through the double cam acting on the cam block tooth or central block tooth. This locking system requires a closed-slide design.

## F, G Models



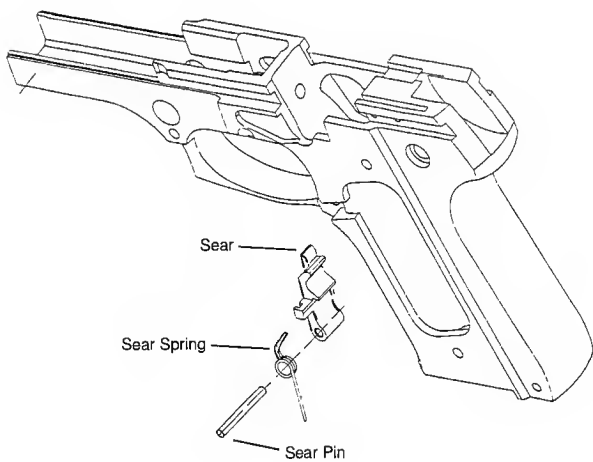


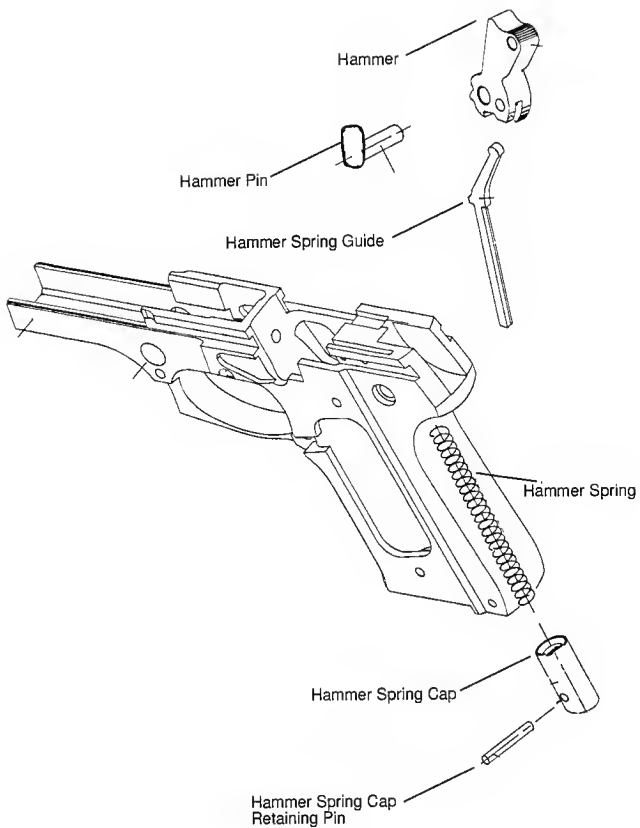


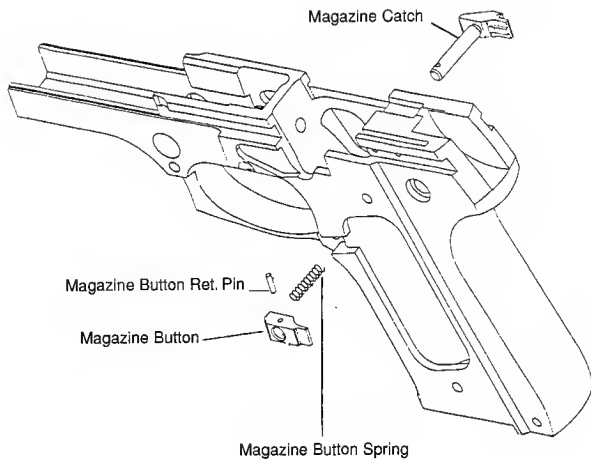
Drawing Not To Scale

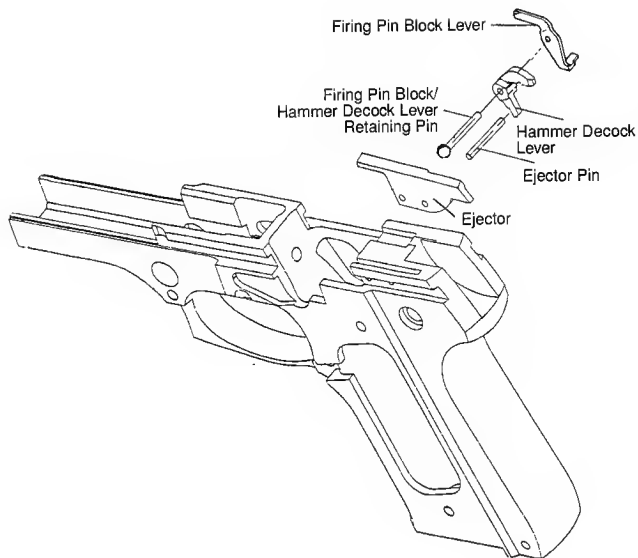
Refer to Instruction Manual for  
Disassembly Instructions

Note Correct Position of Last  
Coil on Floorplate Retainer

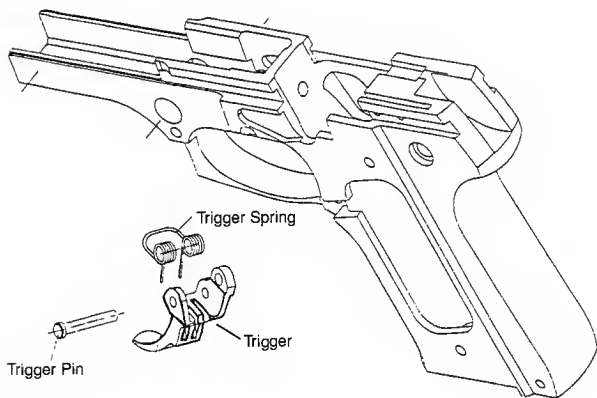


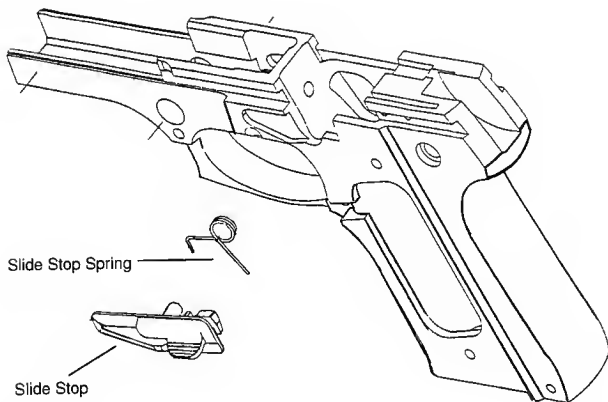


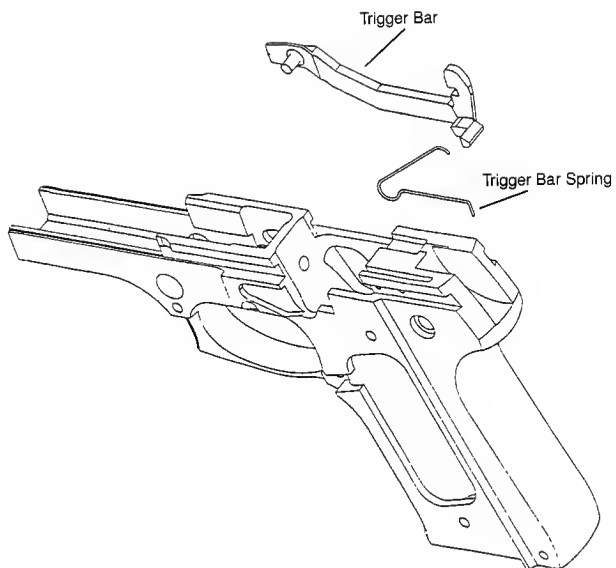


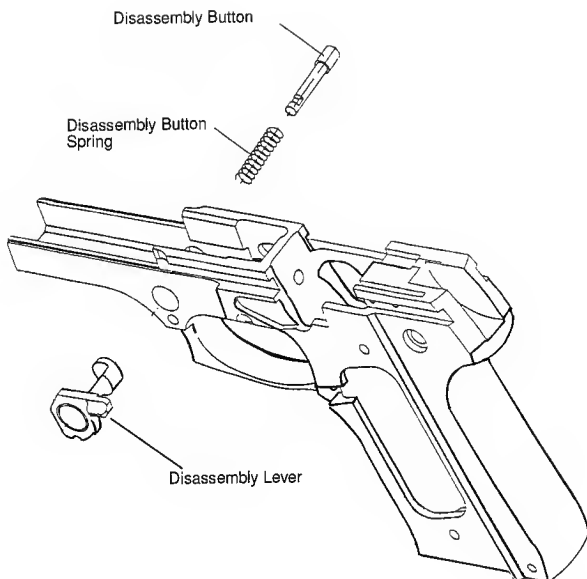


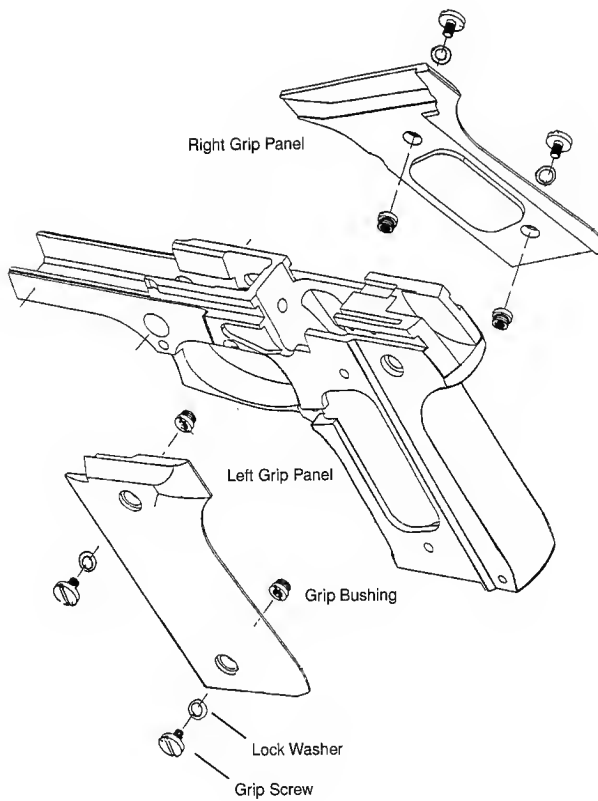


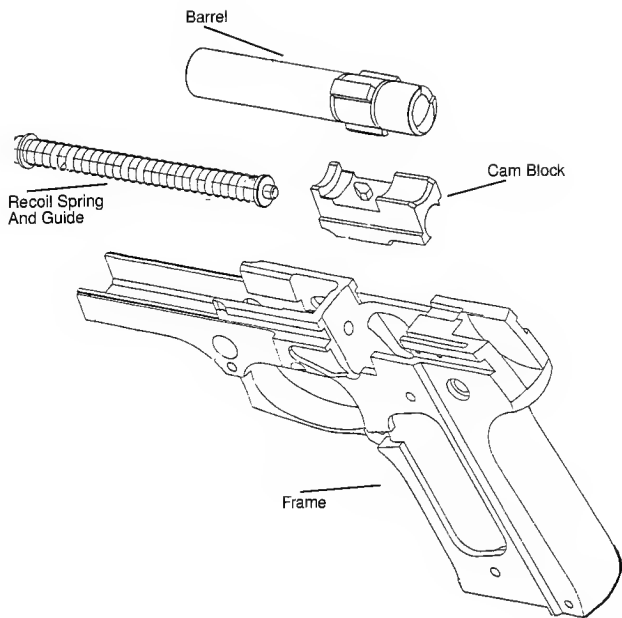












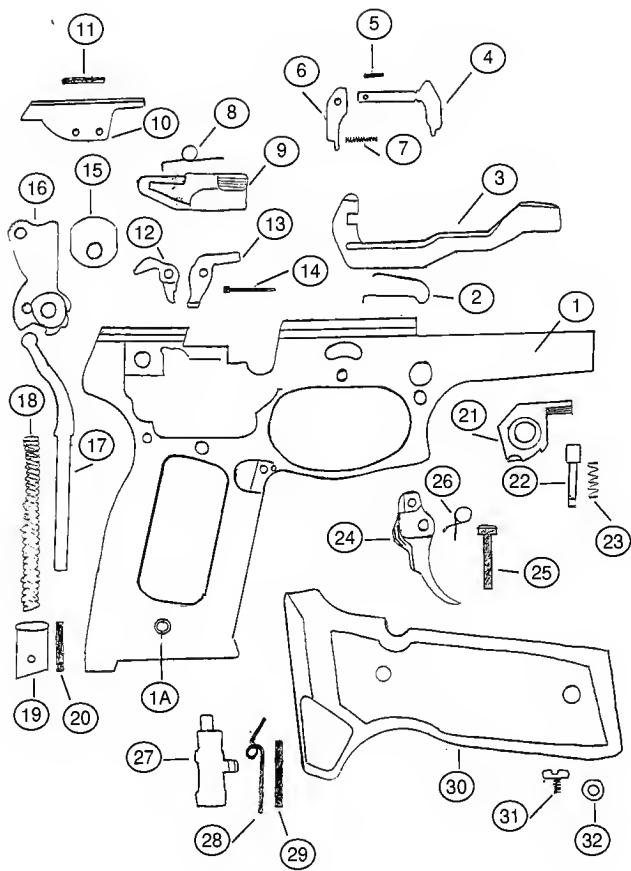
## Parts List

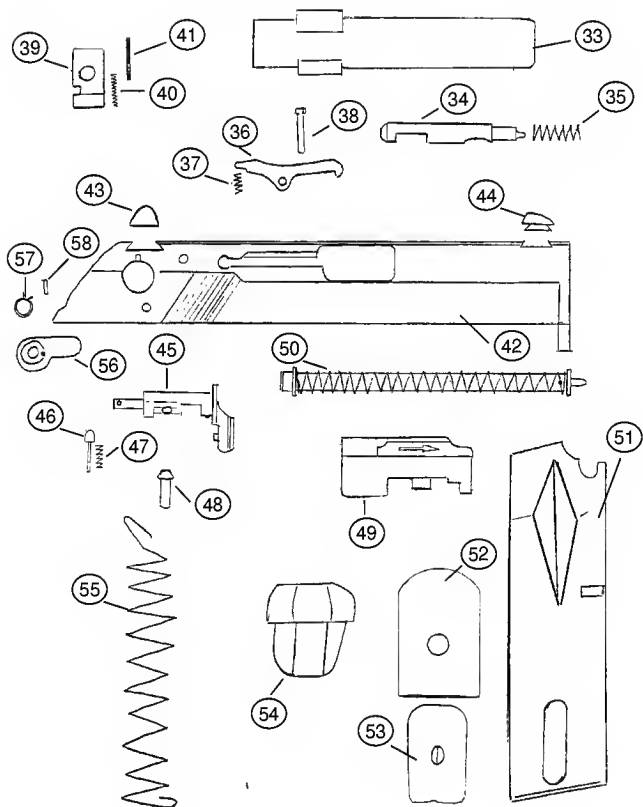
Part Number	Description
1	Frame
1a	Grip bushing
2	Trigger bar spring
3	Trigger bar
4	Magazine catch
5	Magazine button retaining pin
6	Magazine button
7	Magazine button spring
8	Slide stop spring
9	Slide stop
10	Ejector
11	Ejector retaining pin
12	Hammer decock lever
13	Firing pin block lever
14	Hammer decock and firing pin block lever ret
15	Hammer pin
16	Hammer
17	Hammer spring guide
18	Hammer spring
19	Hammer spring cap
20	Hammer spring cap retaining pin
21	Disassembly lever
22	Disassembly button
23	Disassembly button spring
24	Trigger
25	Trigger pin
26	Trigger spring
27	Sear
28	Sear Spring
29	Sear pin
30	Grip (pair only)
31	Grip screw
32	Grip screw spring washer
33	Barrel
34	Firing pin
35	Firing pin spring

**Parts List (Cont.)**

- 36 Extractor
- 37 Extractor spring
- 38. Extractor pin
- 39. Firing pin block
- 40 Firing pin block spring
- 41 firing pin block retaining pin
- 42 Slide
- 43. Rear sight
- 44 Front sight
- 45 Safety body with ball and spring
- 46 Trigger bar plunger
- 47 Trigger bar plunger spring
- 48 Firing pi plunger
- 49 Cam block
- 50 Recoil spring and guide assembly
- 51 Magazine box
- 52 Magazine floor (base) plate
- 53 Magazine floor (base) plate catch
- 54 Magazine follower
- 55 Magazine spring
- 56 Right safety wing
- 57 Right safety wing spring
- 58 Right safety wing retaining pin







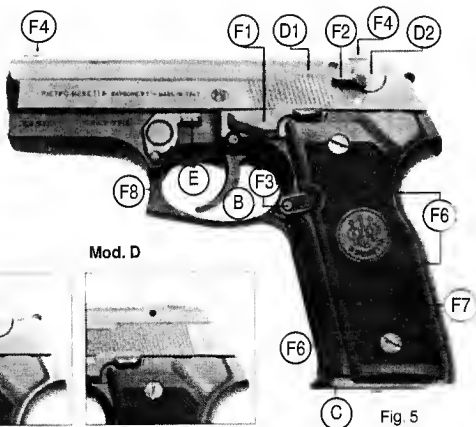
## **List of Tools Required**

- 1 Screwdriver, standard drive
- 1 3mm punch
- 1 2mm punch
- 1 1.5 mm punch
- 1 armorer hammer
- 1 trigger assistance pin (can be done without pin)
- 1 armorers bench work block
- 1 dummy round
- 1 sear installation tool

Armorers block is available from Beretta USA. Contact our Customer Service Department for more information.

Note: Use of safety glasses recommended.

Mod. F



Mod. G



Fig. 4

Mod. D



Fig. 5



Fig. 3

Fig. 2

# CHARACTERISTICS

## A. THE LOCKING SYSTEM

Fig. 2

The Cougar series pistols employ a short recoil locked-breech system, simple and practical, based on the secure lock of the slide to the barrel. The barrel locking and unlocking rotation is caused by its axial movement through the double cam acting on the central block tooth.

This locking system has required a closed-slide design thus breaking the tradition of the open-slide design going back to the early Beretta semi-automatic pistols.

## B. THE DOUBLE ACTION

Fig. 1

The double action offers the advantages of the revolver. In the rare instance of mis-fire due to a faulty primer, it is sufficient to pull the trigger again to repeat the percussion on the cartridge and fire the round.

## C. THE GREAT FIRE CAPACITY

Fig. 3

The staggered magazine, of the same length as a traditional single line magazine, allows greater fire capacity<sup>(2)</sup>.

<b>Models 8000</b> , cal. 9mmx19 NATO and 9mmx21 IMI	15 <sup>(2)</sup> +1 rounds
<b>Models 8000</b> , cal. .41 AE	10+1 rounds
<b>Models 8040</b> , cal. .40 S&W	11 <sup>(2)</sup> +1 rounds

## D. THE COMPLETE SAFETY SYSTEM

Fig. 1

- D1. Automatic firing pin safety:** when the trigger is not pulled completely back, a blocking device secures the firing pin and prevents it from moving forward, even if the weapon should fall from a height and strike the ground muzzle-down.
- D2. Manual safety-decocking lever:** allows safe hammer lowering over a chambered round. The safety rotation interrupts and shields the firing pin unit from hammer strike. With the safety ON, the linkage between trigger and sear is disconnected.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commercial 8000/8050 Cougar pistols sold in the US market are supplied with 10-round magazines in accordance with US Federal Guidelines for Commercial Sale.

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**F. THE FUNCTIONAL AND ANATOMICAL FEATURES**
**Fig. 1,2**

- F1. Slide catch:** when the last round has been fired, the slide locks open signalling that the magazine is empty.
- F2. Ambidextrous safety decocking lever:** allows easier and quicker handling by left and right-handed shooters.
- F3. Reversible magazine release button:** it can easily be assembled on the right side of the pistol for left handed shooters.
- F4. Special sights:** front and rear sights are designed for swift target acquisition. To aid sighting under low light conditions, the sights are equipped with white inlays. Both sights are removable and replaceable.
- F5. Compact size:** the Cougar dimensions, particularly reduced in length, make these high-power pistols easy to conceal and operate.
- F6. Anatomical handle:** the newly designed ergonomically contoured handle better accommodates and protects the hand, facilitating at the same time, the correct grip of the pistol also under conditions of rapid, unaimed fire. The front and back straps of the grip secure a firm hold even with wet hands.
- F7. Checkered grips:** they ensure a better hold and give to the pistol a touch of elegance. Walnut checkered grips are available on request.
- F8. Combat trigger-guard:** the trigger-guard is shaped and grooved to allow a functional rest of the index finger when shooting with two hand hold.

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**G. SPECIAL MODELS**
**Fig. 4, 5****G MODELS**

The G models feature a manual decocking lever only instead of the safety-decocking lever of the Cougar F. When the decocking lever is released, it automatically returns to the ready to fire position. There is no manual safety (Fig. 4).

**D MODELS**

The D models are "double action only" pistols: the hammer always follows the slide forward to come to rest in the double action position (the hammer never stays cocked). The manual safety and the decocking levers have been eliminated. The hammer spur has been removed, and is flush with the rear of the slide (Fig. 5).

## TECHNICAL DATA

COUGAR MODELS	8000	8000	8000	8040
Caliber	9mmx19 NATO	9mmx21IMI	.41AE	.40S&W
Overall Length (mm)	180	180	180	180
Barrel Length (mm)	92	92	92	92
Sight Radius (mm)	132	132	132	132
Overall Height (mm)	140	140	140	140
Overall Width (mm)	38	38	38	38
Magazine Capacity <sup>(2)</sup> (rounds)	15 <sup>(2)</sup>	15 <sup>(2)</sup>	10	11 <sup>(2)</sup>
Weight Unloaded (gr.-approx.)	925	925	920	920

## FEATURES

Operation:	Semi-automatic, short recoil of barrel.
Locking System:	Positive with rotating barrel.
Action:	Double and single action. <b>D Models:</b> double action only.
Hammer:	Exposed. <b>D Models:</b> without spur.
Rifling, Pitch:	R.H., 6 grooves. Pitch: Caliber 9mmx19 NATO and 9mmx21IMI: 250 mm. Caliber .40 S&W and .41AE: 400 mm. Sights: Front and rear sights dovetailed to slide. Interchangeable 3 white dot system.
Safeties:	<b>All models:</b> Automatic firing pin blocking device. <b>F models:</b> manual safety-decocking lever with rotating firing pin striker, trigger bar disconnect. <b>G models:</b> decocking lever, rotating firing pin striker without manual safety. <b>D models:</b> without manual safety.
Frame:	Light alloy sand-blasted and anodized black. <b>Inox Models:</b> sand-blasted and anodized grey.
Slide:	Steel, sand-blasted, phosphatized and Brunton-coated. <b>Inox models:</b> stainless steel, sand-blasted.
Barrel:	Steel, sand-blasted and blued. Inside chromium-plated. <b>Inox models:</b> stainless steel, sand-blasted.
Grips:	Plastic, checkered. On request, checkered walnut grips. <b>Inox Models:</b> checkered walnut grips.
Special Features:	All models are equipped with spare magazine, cleaning rod, ABS case.

## GENERAL OPERATION

Beretta's 8000/8040 Cougar semi-automatic pistols use a short recoil locked-breech system with rotating barrel.

When the pistol is fired, the recoil energy pushes the slide-barrel assembly backward. After a short run of barrel-slide assembly, the barrel is revolved by cam action against the central block tooth.

When the barrel has turned about 30 degrees, the barrel locking lugs clear the locking recesses on the slide.

The barrel then stops against the central block while the slide continues its rearward travel extracting and ejecting the fired cartridge case through the ejection port, rotating the hammer and activating the recoil spring.

Pushed by the recoil spring, the slide then moves forward, feeding the next cartridge from the magazine into the chamber, causing the barrel rotation by cam action against the central block tooth and barrel-to-slide locking. The slide is designed to stay open after the last cartridge has been fired and the spent shell casing has been ejected.

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**NOTE:** Some models are equipped with hammer half-cock position. It is not recommended to carry the hammer half-cocked. This device is intended to prevent accidental discharge should the hammer drop.

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## LOADING AND FIRING

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**Caution:** Always keep your finger away from the trigger when ever you do not intend to fire.

Make sure the pistol is not already loaded by inspecting the cartridge chamber as follows: keeping your finger away from the trigger, grasp the slide serrations with thumb and index fingers and retract the slide 3 centimeters (one inch approx.) to verify that the chamber is empty (Fig. 6).

---

## LOADING THE MAGAZINE

- To load the magazine remove it from the pistol by depressing the magazine button (Fig. 7).
- Hold the magazine in the left hand. With your right hand place a cartridge on the follower in front of the lips, press down and slide the cartridge completely back under the lips (Fig. 8).
- Repeat until the magazine is fully loaded. Holes on the back or on sides of the magazine allow for visual counting of cartridges (Fig. 3).

**Do not try to force more than the maximum indicated rounds into the magazine.**



## LOADING THE PISTOL AND THE CARTRIDGE CHAMBER

**Caution:** Always keep your finger away from the trigger whenever you do not intend to fire.

**NOTE:** For the greatest insurance against accidental discharge due to inadvertent trigger pull, keep the manual safety engaged "ON" during loading or unloading.

- Engage the manual safety D2, if present, by pushing the safety-decocking lever down all the way, so as to cover the red warning dot (Fig. 9). This safety lever rotation separates the firing pin from the hammer, lowers the hammer if cocked and interrupts the connection between trigger and sear.

**NOTE:** Pistols model "G" and "D" have no manual safety. The "G" models have a decocking lever only which, when released, returns to the ready to fire position.

- Push the loaded magazine into the pistol grip completely to insure catch engagement.
- Grasping the slide serrations with thumb and index finger, fully retract and release the slide (Fig. 10) to load the chamber.

**Caution:** THE PISTOL IS NOW CHAMBER LOADED, DECOCKED ("G" models are cocked), MANUAL SAFETY ENGAGED (if present). Always keep your finger away from the trigger whenever you do not intend to fire.

**Caution:** MODELS "G" ARE NOW CHAMBER LOADED AND COCKED. Lower the hammer rotating the decocking lever downward.

**NOTE:** All Beretta Cougar pistols described in this manual are equipped with an Automatic Safety D1, which prevents firing pin inertia breech protrusion. This safety is overcome only by trigger pull (Fig. 11).

To replace the round which has been chambered from the magazine:

- Remove the magazine from the pistol by depressing the magazine release button.
- Insert one more cartridge into the magazine.
- Push the loaded magazine into the pistol grip completely to insure catch engagement.

**Caution:** REMEMBER THAT YOU ARE HANDLING A LOADED WEAPON, WITH A LIVE ROUND IN THE CHAMBER. Keep your finger away from the trigger whenever you do not intend to fire.

## FIRING

### WHEN READY TO FIRE:

- Aim the pistol and align front and rear sight on target.
- Release the manual safety (if present) by simply rotating the manual safety lever with a fully upward thumb pressure. The red warning dot can be seen when the manual safety is disengaged.
- Fire by squeezing the trigger.

**NOTE:** Since the hammer is uncocked, the pull on the trigger will first cock the hammer and then release it. This firing mode is called **DOUBLE ACTION**.

The discharge generates the semi-automatic working cycle as described in the **GENERAL OPERATION** chapter.

**Caution:** THE PISTOL IS NOW CHAMBER LOADED, COCKED AND READY TO FIRE AGAIN. Keep your finger away from the trigger whenever you do not intend to fire.

- Squeeze the trigger to fire again.

**NOTE:** Since the hammer is cocked, the pull on the trigger simply releases the hammer. This firing mode is called **SINGLE ACTION**. After the first shot the pistol will always fire in the single action mode.

- If the hammer is fully-lowered, the safety OFF, and you want to fire the first shot by the single action mode, manually retract the hammer to its fully-cocked position. **WHEN READY TO FIRE**, squeeze the trigger.

**NOTE:** Pistols model D are designed to fire in the **DOUBLE ACTION** mode only. The hammer never stays cocked thus following the slide forward to come to rest in the uncocked position.

- When the last round has been fired the slide remains open (Fig. 12).
- To fire again remove the empty magazine and insert a loaded one.
- Press the slide catch, to close the slide and to load the chamber (Fig. 13).

**Caution:** THE PISTOL IS NOW CHAMBER LOADED, COCKED AND READY TO FIRE AGAIN. Keep your finger away from the trigger whenever you do not intend to fire, engage the manual safety (if present) and/or lower the hammer rotating downward the decocking lever.

## UNLOADING THE PISTOL AND THE CARTRIDGE CHAMBER

- Engage the manual safety (fully down: red dot covered), if present and/or lower the hammer. if cocked, rotating the decocking lever downward.
- Depress the magazine release button to remove the magazine from the pistol. • Grasping the slide serrations with thumb and index finger, fully retract the slide to remove the chambered cartridge.
- **WHEN SURE THE CHAMBER IS EMPTY AND THE CARTRIDGE HAS BEEN EJECTED**, quickly release the slide.
- **Model G pistols only:** lower the hammer rotating the decocking lever downward.

## UNLOADING THE MAGAZINE

- To unload the magazine, grasp it with one hand around the magazine box, bottom down and front end forward. With the tip of the thumb firmly press down on the cartridge rim and push. As the bullet moves forward, tip it slightly upward with the index finger.
- Repeat until the magazine is unloaded.

## MAINTENANCE

Every time the pistol is fired or at least once a month, cleaning and lubricating is recommended.

## FIELD STRIPPING

Caution: Make sure the pistol is unloaded. If not, unload it following the "UNLOADING THE PISTOL" procedure.

NOTE: It is advisable to carry out the field stripping and the assembly operations over a table to catch components should they drop.

- Remove magazine by depressing magazine release button.
- Hold pistol in the right hand: with left forefinger press disassembly latch release button and with left thumb rotate disassembly latch 45° downward (Fig. 14).
- Pull the slide-barrel assembly forward with central block, recoil spring and spring guide. (Fig. 15). In case the hammer is in the half-cocked position. cock it in order to facilitate forward travel of slide barrel assembly.
- Pull out the recoil spring with guide from the central block (Fig. 16).
- Take out the barrel from slide. rotating the barrel itself (counter clockwise looking at it from the rear) (Fig. 17).

**NO FURTHER DISASSEMBLY IS RECOMMENDED UNLESS DONE BY A COMPETENT GUNSMITH.**

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## **CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

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### **MAGAZINE CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

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- Make sure the magazine is thoroughly clean and the follower slides easily downward if pressed.
  - If necessary lightly oil (using Beretta or a good grade gun oil) the internal and external walls of the magazine box.
  - If the pistol is carried with the magazine loaded, it is important to periodically unload all magazines for cartridge inspection.
- 

### **BARREL CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

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- Spray the supplied brush with a good grade gun oil, insert the brush into the barrel from the chamber and scrub the chamber and bore thoroughly.
  - Dry chamber and bore by pushing a flannel patch through the chamber and bore with the brush. Keep changing the patch until it emerges clean.
  - Clean the barrel double cam and locking lugs with a cloth soaked in gun oil. If necessary use the supplied brush.
  - Lightly oil the inside and outside of the barrel, passing through it a clean flannel patch soaked in gun oil. Lightly oil the barrel double cam and locking lugs.
- 

### **CENTRAL BLOCK CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

---

- Clean the central block, with a cloth soaked in gun oil, paying special attention to the block tooth and to the recoil spring and guide hole. Dry the parts carefully with a clean cloth.
  - Lightly oil the central block.
- 

### **RECOIL SPRING AND SPRING GUIDE CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

---

- Lightly oil the recoil spring and spring guide. After long use it could be necessary to first clean these parts using the supplied brush and a good grade gun oil.
- 

### **SLIDE CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

---

- Clean the slide with a cloth soaked in Sun oil, paying special attention to the breech face and extractor, to the slide rails and locking recesses. If necessary use the supplied brush. Dry the parts carefully with a clean cloth.
  - Lightly oil the slide with gun oil.
- 

### **FRAME CLEANING AND LUBRICATING**

---

- With oil soaked rag, clean all areas covered by gun powder residues and field dirt. Pay special attention to hammer area, ejector, central block seat and slide rails. If necessary use the supplied brush.
- Dry the parts carefully and lightly lubricate slide rails and the moving parts.

## ASSEMBLY

Assemble following the Field Stripping procedure in reverse order. It is advisable to pay attention to the following points:

- The central block should be assembled with its thinner barrel bearing surface towards the muzzle (the marked arrow pointing towards the muzzle).
- The recoil spring guide and the spring should be assembled with its nicked head towards the muzzle.

**The following assembly procedure is suggested:**

- Keeping the slide in the left hand, sights down, using the right hand insert the Barrel. double cam upward, into the slide tilting it slightly at first (Fig. 18).
- Push the barrel against the slide head rotating it axially in a way that the locking lugs lodge in the recesses of the slide (Fig. 19).
- Place the central block (with recoil spring guide and spring) on the barrel so that the tooth engages the double cam of the barrel and keep the central block pushed rearward with the thumb of the left hand (Fig. 20).

## MALFUNCTIONS, CAUSES AND REMEDIES

MALFUNCTION	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Mis-introduction of a cartridge into the chamber	Warped or defective cartridge	Inspect and replace cartridge
	Dirty or badly lubricated weapon	Clean and lubricate weapon
	Damaged magazine	Replace magazine
Mis-fire	Defective cartridge	Keep pistol muzzle in a safe direction and pull the trigger once more or replace cartridge
Mis-extraction or defective extraction	Dirty cartridge chamber	Clean and lubricate cartridge chamber
	Defective or dirty ammunition	Replace or clean cartridges
	Damaged extractor spring	Replace extractor spring
	Broken extractor	Replace extractor

**NOTE:** No one should attempt to make recommended repairs without proper knowledge or training.

## AMMUNITION

Using good quality ammunition combined with preventive maintenance will make the pistol perform flawlessly through years of service. To prevent malfunctioning always visually inspect each cartridge for external damage before loading.

The pistol is designed and tested to withstand continued shooting with all brands and types of commercial ammunition manufactured to standard (C.I.P., S.A.A.M.I., etc.) specifications.

We do not recommend extended use of +P, +P+ or submachine gun ammunition because the chamber pressure may reach or exceed proof load pressure decreasing the major components service life expectancy.

The warranty does not cover the use of remanufactured, reloaded and/or hand loaded ammunition.

**Warning:** If using reloaded cartridges containing solid lead bullets, take the following precautions:

- DO NOT use any ammunition on which the case mouth is CRIMPED into the bullet.
- Make sure the bullets are of the right caliber size according to international specifications (C.I.P., S.A.A.M.I., etc.).
- Avoid the use of bullets having sharp contour step close to case mouth.
- Lead bullets have a tendency to cause bore leading which may dramatically increase the discharge pressure.
- Make sure to remove all chamber and bore lead accumulation after each shooting.
- DO NOT ever shoot cartridges with jacketed bullets through a barrel previously fired with lead bullets before the bore is thoroughly delead.
- Repeated reloading will structurally weaken the case head/web section which may result in case rupture.

### DRY FIRING/"DUMMY" ROUNDS

If you want to practice aim and trigger pull, insert a FIRED cartridge case or "DUMMY" cartridge in the chamber to cushion the fall of the firing pin and eliminate the chance of firing pin breakage.

Hammer fall in connection with the normal use of the manual safety-decocking lever DOES NOT cause firing pin breakage.

Your dealer can supply different "DUMMY" cartridges:

Note: "DUMMY" cartridges with spring loaded "Primer" are excellent but expensive. "DUMMY" cartridges with solid heads are good for loading/unloading and dry firing practice.

"DUMMY" cartridges with empty primer pockets are good for loading/unloading practice but **DO NOT** protect the firing pin when dry firing.

### **Model 8000/8040 F/G Subassemblies**

1. Sear group
2. Hammer group
3. Slide catch group
4. Trigger group
5. Trigger bar group
6. Disassembly group
7. Magazine release group
8. Firing pin block lever/hammer decock lever group

### **Model 8000/8040 D Subassemblies**

1. Hammer group
2. Trigger group
3. Slide catch group
4. Trigger bar group
5. Disassembly group
6. Magazine release group
7. Firing pin block lever/round spacer bushing group

## Total Disassembly of Frame

### Step 1

Remove magazine and inspect the pistol's chamber and magazine well making sure the pistol is unloaded.

### Step 2

Field strip slide assembly over a table top in the event components should drop. To field strip, point the pistol so that the muzzle is down range, with the pistol in the right hand, locate and depress the disassembly latch button on the right side of the pistol frame with the index finger. Hold inward on the disassembly latch button, locate the disassembly latch on the left side of frame and with the left hand thumb rotate the latch downward to 45°.

### Step 3

Pull the slide-barrel assembly forward with central block (cam block), recoil spring and guide. If the hammer is in a half-cocked position, cock it in order to facilitate forward travel of the slide-barrel assembly.

### Step 4

Pull out the recoil spring with guide from the cam block.

### Step 5

Remove barrel from slide by rotating the barrel itself counter clockwise (looking at it from the rear).

### Step 6

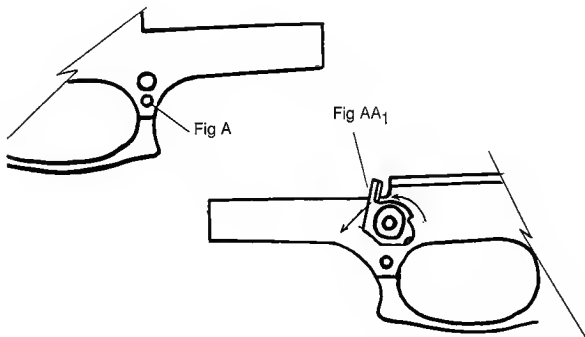
Remove right and left grip panels. Grip Removal: Note: Under each grip screw is a spring washer, be sure to retain these. Loss of the washers will allow the grip screws to travel into the magazine well of the pistol frame and trap the magazine.



## Disassembly latch removal:

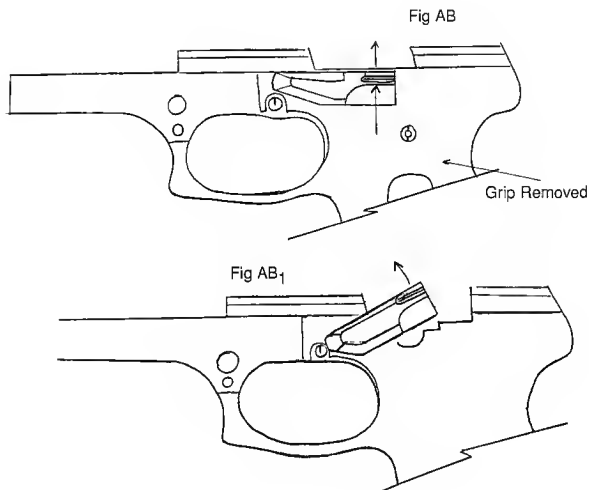
## Step 7

Locate the disassembly latch and the disassembly latch button. Depress the disassembly latch button and keep index finger pressing inward on the button (fig A). With support hand, grasp the disassembly latch and rotate upwards until the disassembly latches thumb wing is above the frame rail. Pull the disassembly latch out and away from the frame. Relax fingertip slowly off of the disassembly latch button. Pull the button and spring out from the frame (fig AA and AA<sub>1</sub>).



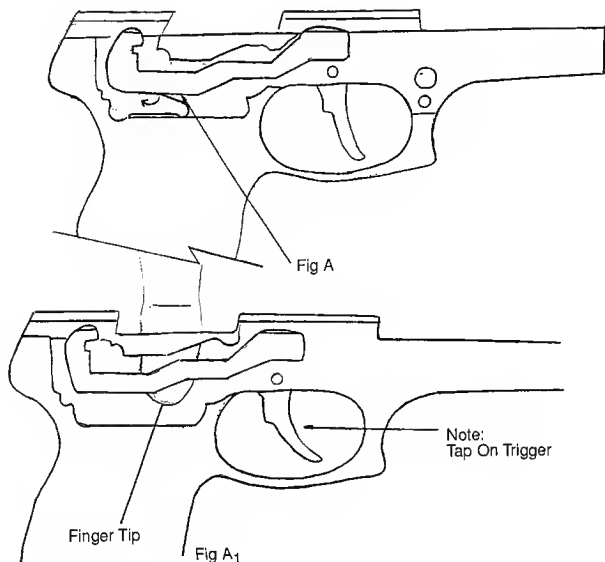
## Step 8

Slide catch lever removal: Left grip must be removed. Place pistol in right hand, use left hand thumb and index finger to lift slide catch lever upward until it is clear of the frame. (Note: Do not lift the lever too high as this can cause damage to the slide catch spring). Once the lever is clear of the pistol frame, pull outward and away from the frame. Be sure to retain the slide catch spring (fig AB, AB<sub>1</sub>).



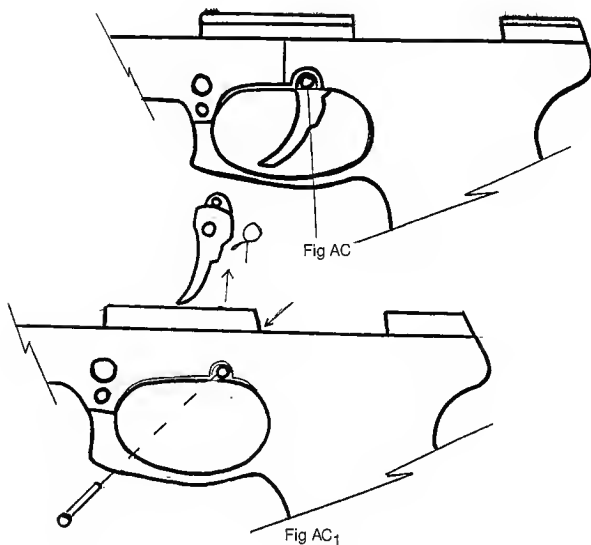
## Step 9

Trigger bar removal: To remove trigger bar, first locate and remove trigger bar spring which is directly under the trigger bar. By use of the index finger tip, reach in and pull down on the top leg of the spring, push spring into the magazine well and remove. Place pistol in right hand and place finger on the trigger, put your left index finger inside the top of the magazine well and onto the inside or back of the trigger bar. Tap lightly on the trigger while pushing on the inside edge of the trigger bar with your left index finger (figs A-A1).



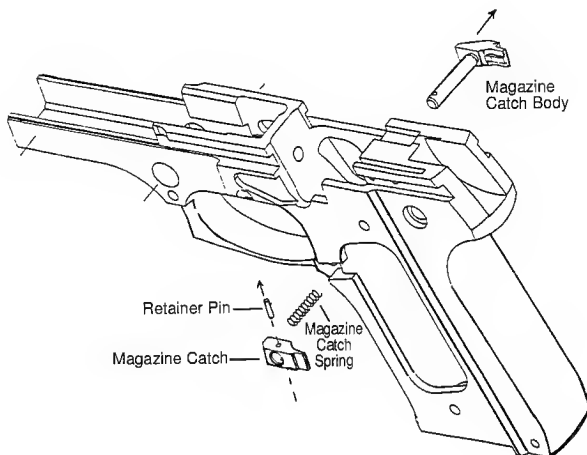
## Step 10

Trigger removal: Locate the trigger pin. The pin has a large head on the left side of frame. The pin must be removed from right to left. Place finger tip over the pistol frame above the trigger cavity to keep spring from jumping out, use a 2mm punch to push out the trigger pin. Once the pin has been removed completely, the trigger and spring can be removed from pistol frame through the top of the frame (fig AC-AC1).



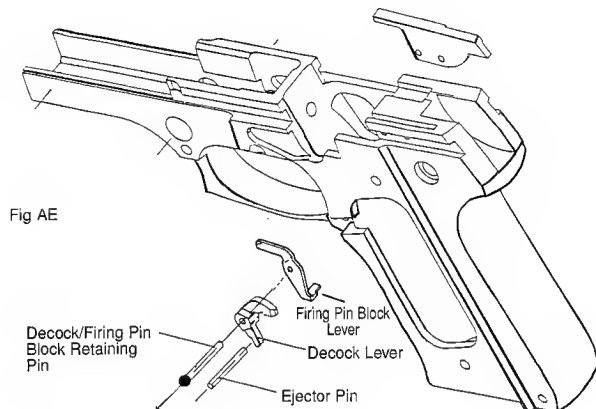
## Step 11

Magazine release removal: The magazine release button comes from the factory for right hand operation. This magazine release can be reversed for left hand operation. Remove grip panels, if not already done, locate and remove magazine release retaining pin by use of a 1.5mm punch. Note: Catch is under spring tension, take care not to lose pin and spring. Remove magazine release.



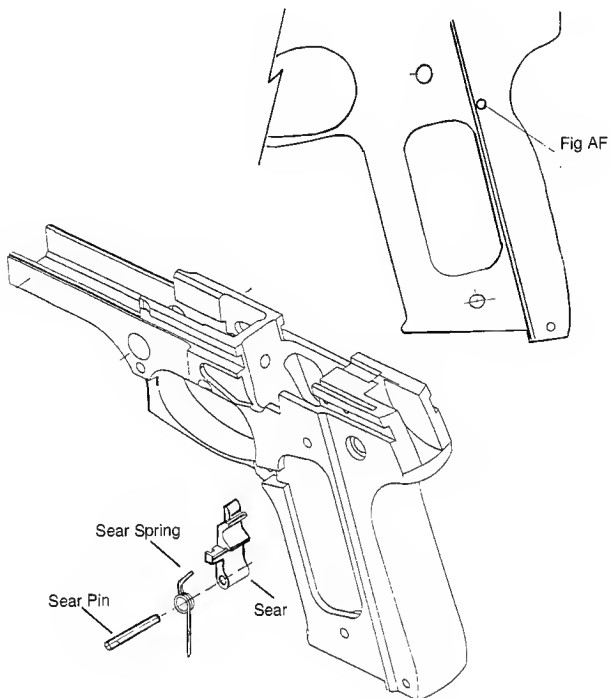
## Step 12

Removal of hammer decock/firing pin block levers: Please note that the retaining pin has a head on it which is larger on one side, the retaining pin must be removed from the right side of pistol frame as frame points muzzle down range. With a 1.5mm punch drive pin out and remove the pin and levers (fig AE).



## Step 13

Sear group removal: Locate on the back strap of the pistol frame, the sear pin. With a 2mm punch remove pin in either direction. Be sure to retain sear and spring as they are under light spring tension (fig AF).



## Step 14

## Hammer group removal:

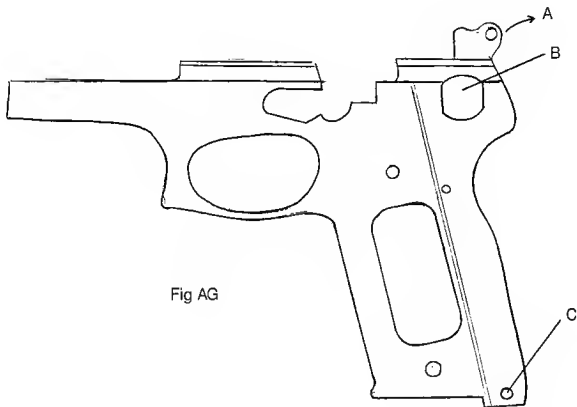
Warning: Spring under high tension—the use of safety glasses is recommended.

Locate at the bottom of the pistol frame the hammer cap retaining pin. The pin can be removed in either direction. Support frame on bench block on its side. By use of a 3mm punch and armors hammer, remove the retaining pin. Caution do not remove punch at this time!! Once the pin has been removed, place the pistol frame on the bench block so that the bottom portion of frame and the hammer spring cap make direct contact with the block, retract punch slowly keeping downward pressure on frame. Remove pin, cap and hammer spring. Locate the hammer pin at the top of the pistol frame. Note that there is a large head on the hammer pin on the left side of the pistol when frame is pointed down range from you. Use a 3mm punch and push out the hammer pin from right to left. Invert the frame upside down once pin is removed to remove the hammer and hammer spring guide (fig AG).

A=hammer and guide lift out direction of arrow

B=pull hammer pin out from right to left

C=3mm punch drive pin out from right to left or left to right. Note: Under high tension





**Reassembly of the Frame**  
**Model 8000/8040**  
**for Models F, D, G**

## Complete Reassembly of Frame Model 8000

### Step 1

Install hammer group as follows: From the top of the frame, install the hammer spring guide, followed by the hammer and hammer pin. Make sure the large head of the hammer pin fits into the notch provided on the frame on the left side. Invert the pistol and lightly tap the frame to insure the hammer spring guide falls into place into the slot provided on the underside of the hammer. Place hammer spring over the hammer spring guide and install hammer cap. Keep light tension on the cap and invert the pistol so that the hammer spring cap can now be pressed against the work block. Press frame downward and reinstall the retaining pin. (fig 1).

Install A, B, C, D, E then F.

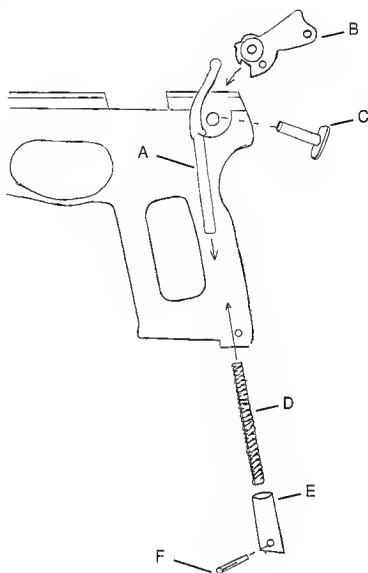
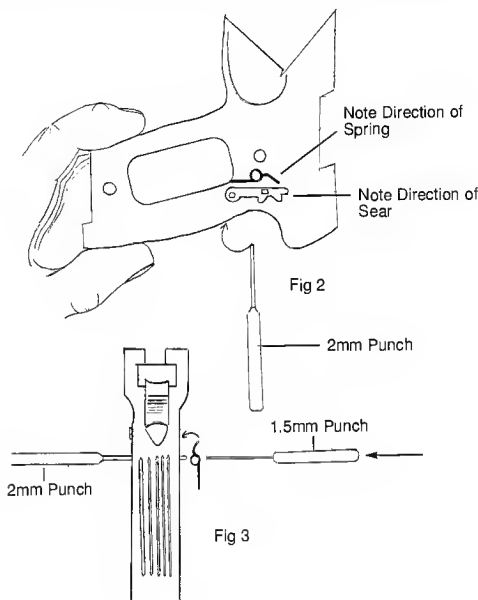


Fig 1

## Step 2

Install sear group: Locate the cut-out area on the inside of the frame's backstrap area. Place the pistol in your left hand and hold the frame at the bottom of the grip (near the magazine loading area) turn the frame to its side so that the right side of the frame is parallel to the table top. Introduce the sear into the frame from the top of the magazine well and install it into the cut-out in the frame. Once the sear is set in place and the hole in the frame is aligned with the hole in the sear, push a 2mm punch from the right side of the frame through the sear and frame. Rest the frame on the backstrap and punch, pull the punch back out slightly or enough to allow easy installation of the sear spring which sets in the clearance cut provided in the frame (left side). Be sure the top bent leg of the sear spring is installed at the top of the sear and that it faces the backstrap, use a 1.5mm punch from the left side of frame to now align the sear pin and the sear spring. Push the 2mm punch inward which will push the 1.5mm punch out and will secure the sear and sear spring with the 2mm punch only. Install the sear pin now pushing it in from the right to the left following the 2mm punch (fig 2, 3).



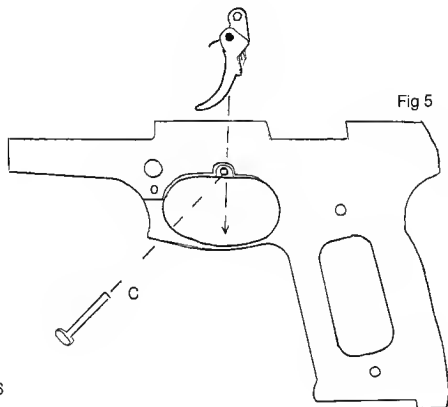
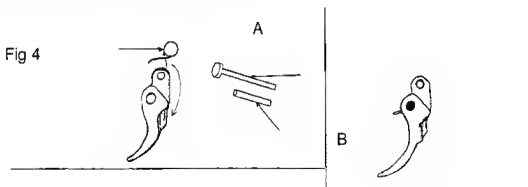
## Step 3

Trigger group installation: Install trigger spring into the trigger by use of the supplied modified assistance pin. Push the modified pin through the trigger and spring, make sure that the pin does not protrude out of the trigger but is just below flush on each side. Install trigger from the top of the frame until pin is aligned with the hole in the frame. Introduce the trigger pin from the left side of the frame, pushing out the modified pin and allowing it to pass through the trigger spring, frame and trigger (figs 4, 5, 6)

A=assistance pin as compared to trigger pin

B=trigger and spring held by assistance pin

C=installation direction of trigger pin



## Step 4

Slide catch lever group installation hold the slide catch lever in left hand, with right hand pick up the slide catch spring. The spring has a circular loop in the center and a straight leg (fig 8) of the spring and a bent leg of the spring. Place the loop or center coil of spring over the shaft (axle) of the slide catch lever (fig 9B). The bent or hooked end of the spring will be pointing downward directly under the slide catch shaft (fig 9C). The straight leg of the spring will fit into a notched cutout slot just rearward and behind the thumb lever of the slide catch (fig 9A). With the right thumb and index finger, pinch the center coil and slide catch together. Place the hook or bent leg of the spring into the hole provided on the frame (fig 10) just above the trigger pin hole. Swing the slide catch lever in towards the frame and guide the slide catch shaft (axle) into the pilot hole provided in the frame. Lift gently upwards approximately 45° and press inward, push until slide catch stops against the frame. Check function by lifting upward slightly and slide catch should snap downward quickly. Be sure bent leg of spring is overtop the trigger pin.

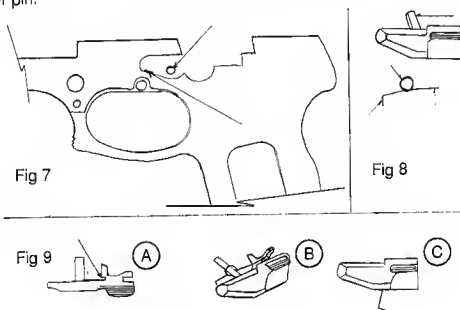
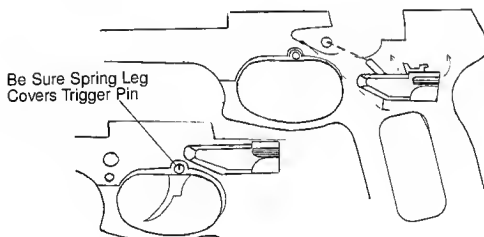


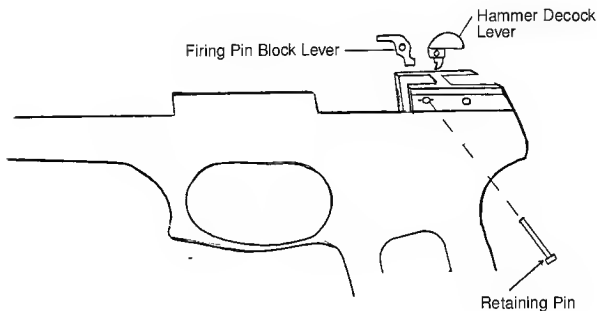
Fig 10



## Step 5

Firing pin block/decock lever installation: Place hammer into full cock position. Locate the firing pin block/decock lever retaining pin. Note pin has a larger headed end, the two staged hole in the frame requires the pin be installed from left to right. Place pin into the front hole provided on the frame's rail, push pin in only part way, pick up the hammer decock lever and place it into the frame, be sure the curved portion faces the backstrap and the stepped area of the lever must fit in and behind the sear, push the retaining pin over and into the decock lever, next pickup the firing pin block lever will face the muzzle. Once the firing pin block lever is next to the decock lever, line the hole up between the two and push the retaining pin over and it must seat into the frame in the hole provided. The pin must then be "staked." Failure to restake the pin could cause parts' loss when the pistol is field stripped for cleaning (fig 11).

Fig 11



## Step 6

Magazine release catch installation: Locate the two holes provided in the front strap of the pistol frame just behind the trigger guard. Place the magazine catch (release) with shaft through the frame. For standard right hand function, the shaft will be installed from the right side of the pistol frame; for standard left hand function, install the catch with shaft from the left side of the pistol frame. Keep thumb pressure on the part. Install magazine catch (release) spring into the hole provided in the frame. Place the release button over the exposed shaft and squeeze button and catch together, make sure the magazine catch spring is line up with the pilot hole on the back of the release button. Line up the holes and install the retaining pin. Be sure that the retaining pin is equally spaced through the assembly. (figs 12a-b-c).

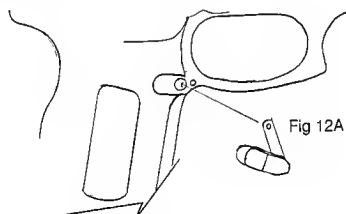
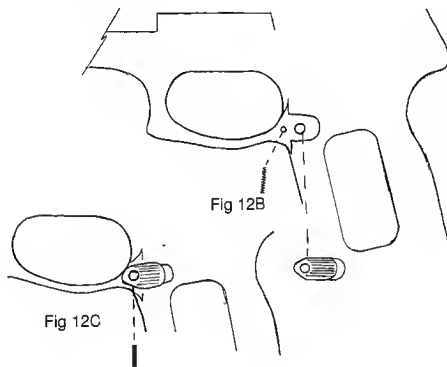


Fig 12



## Step 7

Trigger bar installation: Locate the two cutout areas (fig 13 A&B) of the pistol frame. With trigger bar in your right hand and the frame held in your left hand, pull the trigger slightly, place the front post (shaft) of the trigger bar into the hole in the frame and into the trigger, lay the back end of trigger bar into the slot cutout at the rear of the frame near the backstrap. Press inward on the trigger bar. Locate the trigger bar spring, note there is a hook or bent leg of the spring, this hook will be placed into the hold provided on the frame from the outside of the pistol. Pull down on the top leg of the spring and clip it under the trigger bar. There is a track cut on the underside of the trigger bar for the spring. Lift the rounded front portion of the trigger bar spring upwards slightly and clip this into the track cut in the frame. Make sure the front portion of the spring fits into the track completely (figs 13-14).

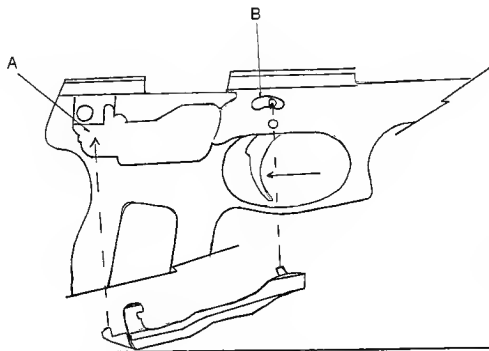


Fig 13

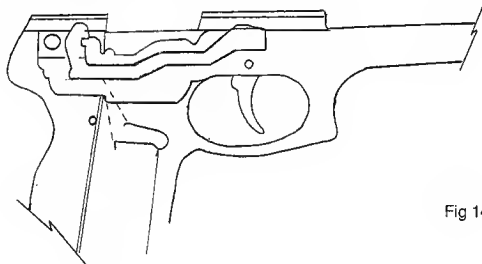
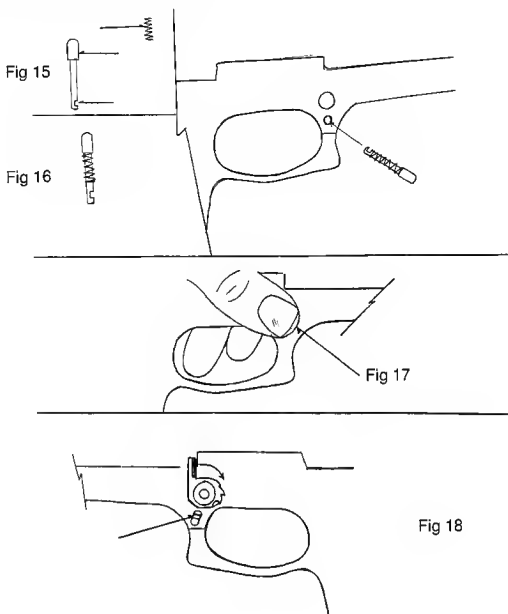


Fig 14



## Reassembly Disassembly Latch

Disassembly Installation: Locate the disassembly latch, disassembly latch button and spring (fig 15). Place the disassembly latch spring over the disassembly latch button (fig 16). Grasp or place the pistol frame in the left hand. With the spring placed over the button, introduce the spring and button into the frame from the right side of the pistol frame. Press in with the left hand thumb compressing the spring and making sure that the shaft of the disassembly button is protruding out of the left side of the pistol frame (fig 17). Note that there is a notch cut on the shaft of the button; this must be facing upwards toward the frame rails. With the right hand, pick up the disassembly latch and starting with the thumb stud pointing upwards and above the frame rails, introduce the shaft of the disassembly latch into the hole provided on the left side of the frame. Press inward on the disassembly latch until it stops against the frame. Now roll the wing (disassembly latch) downwards and be sure it guides into the notch on the disassembly latch button (fig 18).

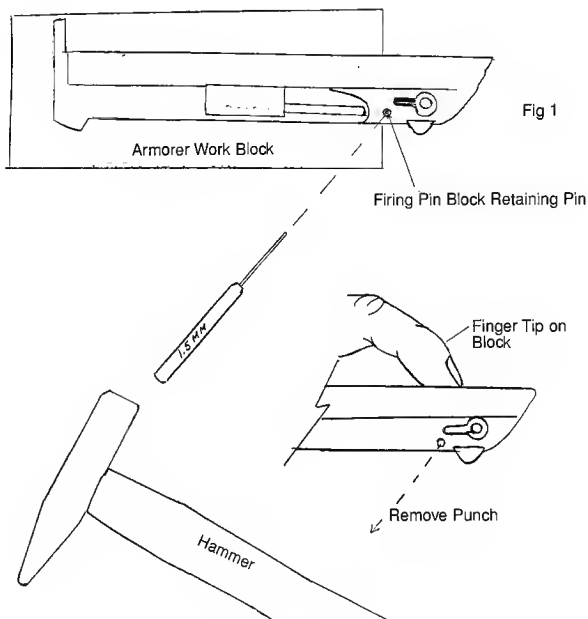


**Disassembly  
of the  
Model 8000/8040 F, D, G  
Slide Assemblies**

**Part A:**  
**Disassembly Procedure for Models 8000/8040 F or G**  
**Configuration Slide**

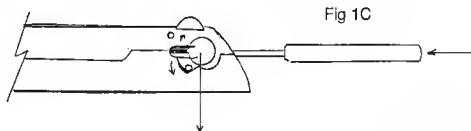
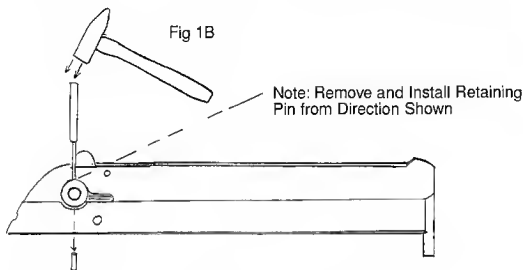
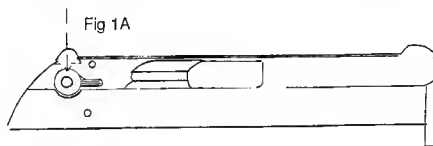
**Step 1**

Locate and remove the firing pin block. Rest the slide on its left side on the work block (see fig 1) with the 1.5 mm punch and armors hammer drive out the retaining pin. Work over the table so as not to lose the pin. The firing pin block is under spring tension be careful not to lose the spring when the punch is removed. Place finger tip on the underside of the slide directly on the firing pin block, pull punch out and retain the block and spring set aside. Remember the block will be removed from the underside of the slide.



## Step 2

Remove right safety wing and retaining pin. With the safety/decocking lever in the ready to fire position, locate the retaining pin by looking down on the top of the slide (fig 1A). Using the 1.5mm punch and hammer tap out the retaining pin, this is done from the top of the slide and lever, not the underside (fig 1B). They are also installed from the top side of the slide/safety lever/decock lever. Next drive out the retaining pin with a 3mm punch, push in on the firing pin plunger (fig 1C) and grasp the left safety wing and pull outward and away from the slide. Be sure to move the safety lever slightly up and down as you pull outward. Now gently roll the right safety wing down, be sure to work over the table, the wing will dislodge itself from the spring, the trigger bar plunger is just underneath the wing, it is spring loaded, be sure to keep this part captive by slowly lifting the wing upward and outward from the slide (fig 1D).



Step 2 -  
continued on next page

## Step 2 Cont'd.

Fig 1D

Roll the Wing Down, Wiggle Upward and Lift Wing Outward. Be Sure to Keep the Trigger Bar Plunger Captive As It Sets Under the Wing.

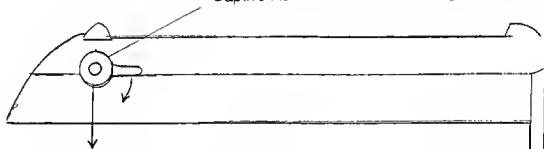
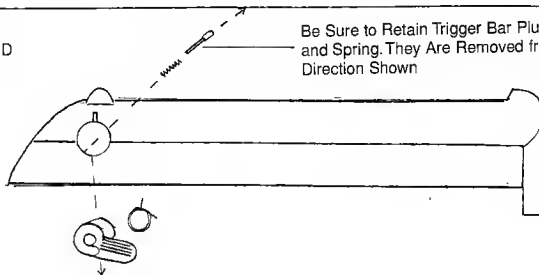


Fig 1D

Be Sure to Retain Trigger Bar Plunger and Spring. They Are Removed from Direction Shown



## Step 3

## Removal of extractor/firing pin

Locate the extractor pin. It is located on the top side of the slide forward of the firing pin block slot. This pin is installed from the top of the slide and is removed from the underside of the slide. The hole, which is drilled for the extractor pin, is drilled at an angle. The drift punch must be held so that the punch leans towards the left with the slide pointed upside down and away from you (muzzle down range). By use of a 2mm punch and a hammer drive out the extractor pin. The extractor pin also retains the firing pin and its spring as well as the extractor and its spring. Be sure to cover the back end of the slide before removing punch, as the firing pin will jump free when punch is removed (see figs 1 and 2).

Fig 1

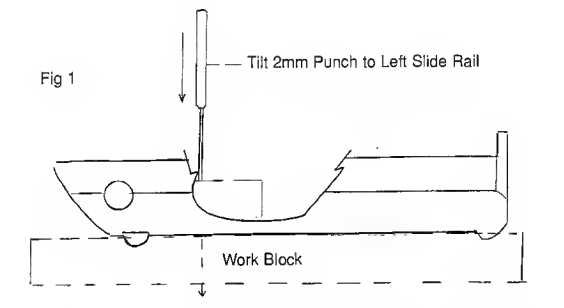
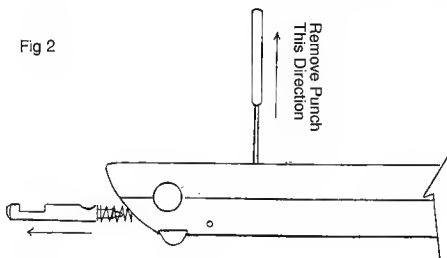


Fig 2

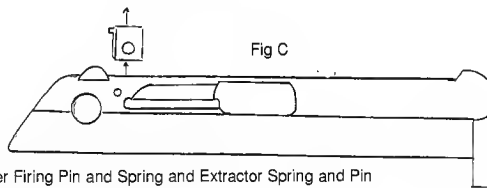
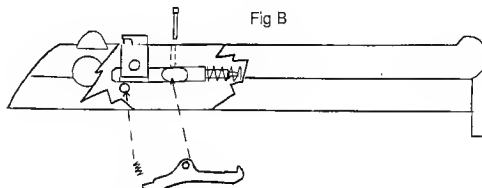
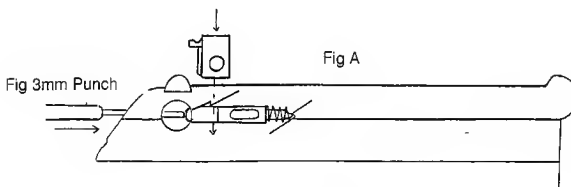


**Reassembly of Slide  
Models 8000/8040  
F and G Configurations**

## Reassembly of Slide

## Step 1

Reassembly of firing pin, extractor subassemblies: Locate the firing pin spring and place it over the firing pin. Install firing pin and spring into the slide, make sure the cutouts on the firing pin are facing the right side or ejection port side of the slide. Press in on the firing pin with a 3mm punch, and use the firing pin block to hold the firing pin in place. To do this, invert the firing pin block and install it from the top of the slide (see fig A). This will act as a holding piece to position the firing pin and hold it in place while freeing your hands up to install the extractor, spring and pin (fig B). Once the extractor is installed, the pin must be staked in place. Remove the firing pin block (fig C).



Note: After Firing Pin and Spring and Extractor Spring and Pin are Installed, Remove Firing Pin Block.



## Slide Assembly

### Step 2

Safety/Decocker installation: Install the trigger bar plunger and spring into the slide in the hole on the right side of slide (fig 1). Next locate the right safety wing and spring. There is a hole directly behind the wing itself, this hole is for the bent leg of the safety wing spring (fig 2). Place the bent leg of the spring into the hole provided. Next, place the bottom corner edge of the right safety wing on the top edge of the trigger bar plunger, press the safety lever down to compress the trigger bar plunger, at the same time press inward on the right safety wing until it stops against the slide (fig 3). Make sure the straight leg of the right safety wing spring is correctly set in place in the slot directly above the hole drilled in the slide (fig 4). Next, locate the left safety wing with shaft. Install the firing pin plunger into the safety wing shaft, make sure the large head of the firing pin plunger is correctly located, the shaft has a large hole on one side for the head on the firing pin plunger to fit into. Next, on the left side of slide, locate the hole where the left safety wing and shaft will be installed. Note the hole is not just round, but has a second clearance cut (fig 5), that allows the firing pin plunger to pass into the slide. The firing pin plunger must be forward or pushed out of the safety shaft so when introduced into the slide it will contact the firing pin itself and push it forward as the safety shaft is installed (see fig 6). Place slide in your left hand and grasp it so that your index finger is retaining or resting on the pre-installed right safety wing. With your right hand, pick up and install the left safety wing with shaft into the slide. Roll the wing up and down slightly as you push inward. Push safety in completely until it stops against the slide. Locate and align the right safety wing hole with the hole that is drilled through the left safety wing shaft, do this by moving the right safety wing. Next, install the right safety wing retaining pin.

Fig 1

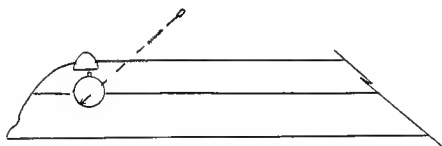


Fig 2

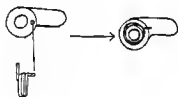


Fig 3

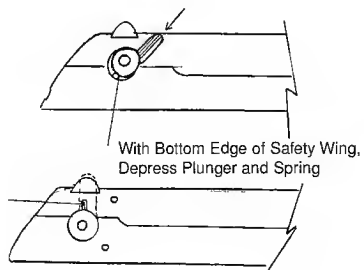


Fig 4

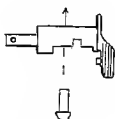


Fig 5

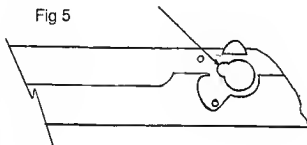
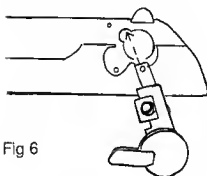


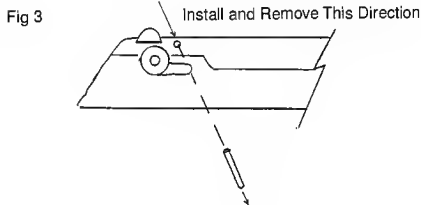
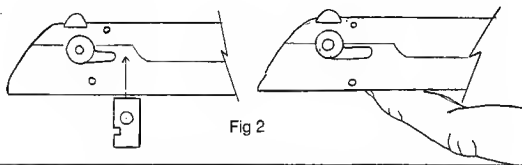
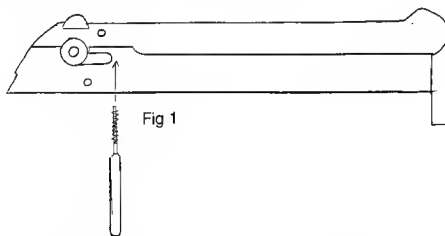
Fig 6



## Step 3

Install firing pin block, spring and pin. Locate the firing pin block spring, slide the spring over the 1.5mm punch. Insert the punch into the pilot hole provided on the underside of the slide. Turn the slide upside down and remove the punch, holding the spring into the pilot hole (fig 1). Next, install the firing pin block from the underside of the slide and press inward with your finger tip. Hold the block so as to align the retaining pin hole in the slide with the hole in the block. Pick up the retaining pin and install it into the pilot hole from the left side of the slide. Tap the retaining pin in with a hammer until the firing pin block is captured by the pin. finish driving the pin inward with a drift punch with slide resting supported on the work block.

Make sure the pin is below flush on both sides.



**Cougar**  
**8000/8040**  
**Troubleshooting Chart**

## **1. Introduction:**

This section contains a comprehensive troubleshooting chart covering virtually all the possible kinds of **Failure**, their **Cause** and **Action** to be taken to remedy the problem either by the User, Field Amorer or Higher Repair Echelon (Arsenal or Factory) all depending upon the tactical situation where the necessary parts, tools and/or technical personnel are available.

If the user keeps the pistol in good repair, cleans it regularly and lubricates it properly for the environmental conditions and protects it in a clean holster while not in use in the field.

*The most common cause of malfunctioning are related to the lack of pre-vention maintenance (cleaning and lubrication), user manipulation error and/or defective ammunition.*

## **2. Use of Troubleshooting Chart:**

**Failure Index Letter:** A capital letter is placed in front of each failure category for quick reference.

**Failure:** Under failure is listed the headline or simplest way to describe a certain type of malfunctioning. Since failure sometimes can be differently characterized the student must read through the chart until he finds an expression which most likely covers the type of failure he is looking for.

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
A. Misfire/Hangfire	1. <b>Caution:</b> A misfire could be a hangfire - delayed discharge. Keep hands away from recoiling slide.	Fire double action, wait 10 seconds before reloading	1
	2. Dirt prevents free movement of Firing Pin and/or Striker	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	3. Safety not turned to its full "OFF" position	Turn safety and fire double action	1
	4. Firing Pin and/or Striker damaged (burrs or broken)	Repair/replace	2
	5. Firing Pin Catch (Block) not disconnected by trigger pull, the Firing Pin Catch (Block) Lever in the frame is damaged	Repair/replace	2
	6. Dirt in the frame prevents free Hammer fall	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	7. Weak Hammer Spring	Replace	2
B. Punctured Primer	A defective primer may puncture or split. That will usually burn the tip of the firing pin to a sharp point and cause continued primer puncture.	Check ammo and firing pin, clean slide breech and/or replace firing pin	2
C. Slamfire	1. Cartridge Primer high	Check cartridges	1
	2. Firing Pin stuck, the tip protrudes the breech face		
	If the Firing Pin Catch (Block) is lifted the firing pin and/or striker is most likely stuck by powder residue.	Wash out in kerosene, be sure the parts move freely, lubricate	1
	If the Firing Pin Catch (Block) is down the Firing Pin is broken.	Replace and/or repair damaged parts	2

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
D. -to extract	1. Extractor jammed by powder residue and/or field dirt	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	2. Defective Extractor Spring	Replace	2
	3. Broken Extractor, damaged, worn hook	Replace	2
	4. Chamber dirty or rusty	Clean, lubricate	1
	5. Defective cartridge case	Replace cartridge	1
	6. Chamber corroded or bulged	Exchange barrel	2
	7. Short recoil, defective cartridge, bullet may be lodged in bore	Inspect barrel and ammunition	1
E. -to eject	1. Broken or damaged Ejector	Replace	2
	2. Short recoil, defective cartridge, bullet may be lodged in bore	Inspect barrel and ammunition	1
F. -to feed	1. Defective cartridge, dents, burrs, etc.	Replace	1
	2. Dirty magazine	Clean, lubricate	1
	3. Damaged Magazine Spring	Replace	1,2
	4. Damaged Follower	Replace	1,2
	5. Badly damaged, dented Magazine Box or lips	Replace Magazine	1,2
	6. Defective, bent, Extractor hook	Repair or replace	2

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
F. -to feed (continued)	7. Dirt or burrs on Breech Face prevents cartridge head-rim from sliding upward for extractor hook engagement	Clean, lubricate, remove burrs and polish breech face	1,2
	8. Damaged Feeding Ramp	Polish carefully	2
	9. Sharp or burred chamber entrance or edge of extractor hook cutout	Carefully, slight chamfer sharp corner edge	2
	10. Slide rides over cartridge, magazine not seated properly	Check magazine catch engagement	1,2
	11. Cartridges oddly placed in magazine because the shooter by great force slammed a partially loaded magazine into the frame well	Reload magazine, insert correctly	1
G. -of slide to stay open after last shot	12. Cartridges oddly placed in magazine because the shooter dropped the magazine before inserting	Reload magazine	1
	13. New cartridges, the case may be out of round due to deep canelure rolling, the bullet may be seated too far into cartridge case	Factory defective ammunition	1,4
	1. The shooter inadvertently rests his thumb against slide stop during discharge	Change grip position	1
	2. Dirty magazine, particularly front surface of follower	Clean, lubricate lightly	1
	3. Dirt, particularly in the frame's mounting hole, prevents free movement of slide stop	Clean, lubricate	1
	4. Short recoil, light cartridge load or the shooter does not support the pistol firmly enough to absorb recoil	Check ammo Hold firm grip	1 1
	5. Slide Stop Spring too strong	Adjust, replace	2



## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
G. (continued)	6. Grip warped, causing drag against slide stop	Adjust	2
	7. Damaged, bent upper front side wall section of magazine box, bent or burred magazine lips	Repair, replace	2
	8. Damaged, burred follower	Repair, replace	2
	9. Weak Magazine Spring	Replace	2
	10. Worn Slide Stop hook	Adjust	2
	11. Worn Slide Notch	Carefully adjust	2
H. Magazine falls out	1. Dirt prevents Magazine Catch from moving freely	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	2. Magazine Catch Spring damaged	Replace	2
	3. Magazine Catch hook damaged	Repair, replace	2
	4. Notch (cutout) in Magazine Box for Magazine Catch hook burred or missing (wrong, old design)	Repair, replace	2
I. -to cock Hammer	1. Dirt in frame prevents Sear from engaging hammer notch	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	2. Broken or damaged Sear Spring	Replace	2
	3. Damaged Sear or Sear Pin	Replace	2
	4. Damaged Hammer notch	Replace	2,3
	5. The shooter may inadvertently, while pulling the slide, have turned the safety "ON" causing automatic hammer lowering	Rotate safety to "OFF"	1

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
J. Hammer rides slide down when safety is "OFF" and trigger <i>not</i> pulled	When the slide reciprocates and the hammer rides the slide accidental discharge is prevented by the Firing Pin Catch (Block)		
	1. The shooter may inadvertently, while pulling the slide, have turned the safety "ON" causing automatic hammer lowering	Rotate safety to "OFF"	1
	2. Dirt prevents Sear from engaging Hammer notch	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	3. Defective Sear Spring	Replace	2
	4. Broken Sear Pin	Replace	2
	5. Worn Sear nose	Replace	2,3
	6. Worn Hammer notch	Replace	2,3
	7. Worn or broken off Trigger Bar disconnecting arm	Replace	2,3
K. Burst Fire during shooting while trigger is pulled	Burst Fire can only happen during shooting when the trigger is <i>pulled</i> and the Firing Pin Catch (Block) released. The hammer must drop from shock as the slide closes (discharge is not likely if the hammer rides the slide all the way).	see: C-1 & 2 J-3, 5&6	

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
L. Hammer not securely retained by the Drop Catch Notch (Half cocked) when safety is "OFF"	<p>On this double action pistol the purpose of the Drop Catch Notch is to catch the hammer should the hammer accidentally be shock released from the full-cocked notch.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the hammer slips off notch when forward thumb pressure is applied to the spur dirt is most likely trapped in the notch</li> <li>2. Hammer notch damaged (worn)</li> <li>3. If at the same time the hammer cannot be held firmly fully-cocked, the Sear, Sear Spring and/or Sear Pin is damaged</li> </ol>	<p>Wash out in kerosene, lubricate</p> <p>Repair, replace</p> <p>Replace defective part(s)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2,3</p> <p>2</p>
M. -of Hammer to strike when trigger is pulled	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dirt in the frame jams the hammer, sear, trigger bar and/or trigger</li> <li>2. Broken Trigger Bar</li> </ol>	<p>Wash out in kerosene, lubricate</p> <p>Replace</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2,3</p>
N. -of Hammer to be released (drop) when safety is "ON"	<p>The Safety also acts as hammer decocking release lever when the safety is turned to "ON".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dirt in frame jams hammer</li> <li>2. Hammer Release Lever defective (worn or broken)</li> </ol>	<p>Wash out in kerosene, lubricate</p> <p>Replace</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2,3</p>

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
O. Hammer drops to Drop Catch (Half cocked Notch) when trigger is pulled	On this pistol the hammer can only be retained Fully-cocked when the safety is "OFF"		
	1. Trigger Bar worn	Replace	2,3
P. -of Slide to fully close	1. If this malfunction occurs during chambering of the First cartridge the safety is most likely "ON" and/or the shooter has not released the slide from its fully retracted position for quick and forcible closing	Turn safety to "OFF", assist slide closing	1
	2. Defective cartridge, dented or burred	Replace	1
	3. Dirt in chamber	Clean	1
	4. Dirt or burrs particularly on barrel slide and/or frame rails prevents smooth operation	Clean, lubricate Remove burrs	1 2
	5. Dirt on the frame's locking block support shoulder, prevents the locking block cam lug from reaching its forward stop against the disassembly latch bolt	Clean, lubricate	1
	6. Bulged barrel	Replace	2
Q. Trigger stays retracted after pull	1. Dirt in the frame's trigger/locking lug cavity	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	2. Right Grip Plate warped causing the trigger bar's front section to move outward from the frame causing excessive friction	Push front of trigger bar against frame Replace grip plate	1 2
	3. Right Grip drag against trigger bar because the upper grip screw is tightened too hard or the grip is warped inward	Loosen slightly the screw Repair or replace grip plate	1,2 2
	4. Broken trigger spring	Replace	2

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
R. Magazine cannot be fully loaded	1. Magazine follower installed lengthwise reversed	Rotate follower	1
	2. Dirty magazine	Clean, lubricate	1
	3. Dented magazine box	Exchange magazine	1,2
	4. Damaged magazine spring	Replace	1,2
S. -of Slide to complete travel, Slide loose on frame	1. Broken or damaged Recoil Spring	Replace	1,2
	2. Separated Recoil Spring Guide (permanent assembly, rod, head, riveted pin)	Replace	1,2
T. Premature Slide Stop engagement	1. Slide Stop Spring damaged	Replace	2
	2. If only one cartridge is left in the magazine, the follower was tilted with its feeding cam leaning toward the left, causing its front side edge to hit the slide stop lifting arm	Check magazine spring mounting to follower	1
	3. If malfunctioning reoccurs exchange follower. Repair by carefully rounding the corner edge of cam where striking the slide stop lifting arm		1,2 2

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
U. Safety disengages while carried	1. Dirt in the slide prevents safety and plunger from detenting properly	Wash out in kerosene, lubricate	1
	2. Detent in slide worn	Carefully adjust	2
	3. Weak Spring, worn plunger	Replace	2
V. Cartridge jams almost chambered	1. Dirty chamber (metal shavings)	Clean, lubricate	1
	2. Damaged cartridge case or bullet	Replace Check For metal shavings	1
W. Cartridge jams head not engaged to extractor	The head of the cartridge must slide up into the breech face's cartridge head enclosure with the rim behind the extractor hook.		
	1. Damaged, burred cartridge head (rim)	Replace	1
	2. Dirty slide breech face	Clean, lubricate	1
	3. Damaged Extractor	Replace	2
	4. Extractor jammed due to dirt or rust	Wash out, lubricate Repair, replace	1 2
	5. The tip of the firing pin protrudes the breech face and prevents the cartridge head from sliding up in front of the breech face	See: C-2 Clean, lubricate Repair, replace	1 2

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
X. Fired case extracts and rechambers or stovepipes	1. Short recoil, usually defective cartridge. <b>WARNING: Always check bore for lodged bullet.</b>	Replace cartridge Check barrel	1 1,2
	2. The shooter fails to support pistol firmly during discharge	Hold firm grip while shooting	1
	3. Weak Recoil Spring (setback)	Replace	1,2
Y. Extractor cuts through rim leaving discharged case in chamber	1. Defective cartridge	Check ammo	1
	2. Dirty and/or rust pitted chamber (Armorer can use course steel wool or polish with emery cloth)	Clean lightly, lubricate Carefully polish chamber	1 2
	3. Deeply rust pitted chamber	Replace barrel	2
	4. Bulged chamber	Replace barrel	2
Z. Slide jams recoiled <b>CAUTION</b>	1. Bulged barrel (obstruction)	Replace	2
	2. <b>Shooting with obstructed barrel bore (dirt, lodged bullet, excessive lead accumulation). Using defective over-charged, reloaded ammunition and in particular if in conjunction with soft lead bullets may cause barrel lug crack, slide crack and/or broken off locking block lugs.</b>	Replace damaged parts <b>Thoroughly check all parts exposed to pressure for cracks, etc.</b>	2 2,4
	3. Various broken parts may result in rear slide jamming. <b>DO NOT USE FORCE.</b>	Return to Armory for disassembly and repair	2,4

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
AA. Slide jams forward	1. Damaged recoil spring guide	Repair, replace	1,2
	2. Various broken parts may result in front slide jamming. <b>DO NOT USE FORCE.</b>	Return to Armory for disassembly and repair	2,4
BB. Slide Stop jams slide during recoil	1. Front section of slide seep bent or worn, broken	Replace	2
	2. Broken or damaged spring	Replace	2
CC. -to fire when drawn from holster	1. Recoil Spring too weak to keep slide closed	Replace	1,2
	2. Dirt penetrated into slide and frame preventing locking block engagement	Field strip, remove particles	1
DD. Feeds Ball ammo but not Hollow Points and/or special purpose cartridges	This pistol is designed to shoot 9mm NATO Parabellum ball ammo, but it will function flawlessly with all standard hollow pointed bullets from major manufacturers.		
	1. Defective bullet nose, dented, too soft material may contribute to occasional malfunctioning	Change ammo	1
	2. Overall length of cartridge too short for perfect magazine support	Change ammo	1
	3. Bullet nose too flat or sharp edged	Change ammo	1
	4. <i>If difficult to feed certain special purpose type bullet, minor adjustment to tile frame's feeding ramp, barrel feeding ramp and/or magazine lips may correct the problem. (Such special purpose ammunition may have been developed after the pistol was manufactured and/or not been available to the factory for testing.)</i>		2
		Return to Armory for correction	4



## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Failure	Cause	Action	Note
EE. Slide runs too far forward (rear of slide past rear of frame)	1. Disassembling latch system not properly locked	Check and close system	1
FF Double feeding	1. Defective Magazine 2. Failure to extract or eject	Repair, replace See D and/or E	1,2
GG. "Stovepiping" live round or spent case	1. Sub-powder charged ammunition 2. Defective Magazine 3. Broken extractor 4. The shooter fails to support pistol firmly during discharge 5. Weak Recoil Spring (setback)	Check ammo Repair, replace Replace Hold firm grip while shooting Replace	1 1,2 2 1 1,2
HH. Hammer will not cock or fail by trigger pull	1. Trigger Bar disconnected, dirt 2. Trigger Bar drags against warped or hard tightened grip 3. Trigger Bar Spring broken	Clean, lubricate Replace grip adjust screw Replace	1 1,2 2
II. With the safety "ON" the hammer can be activated by trigger pull	When the safety is "ON" the trigger must be deactivated. The Trigger Bar Release Plunger is broken or damaged	Replace	2

**Cougar**  
**8000/8040**  
**Maintenance**

## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The users manual provided with each pistol gives adequate guidelines for normal maintenance cleaning and lubrication.

## **2. EXTENDED MAINTENANCE CLEANING AND LUBRICATION:**

When the pistol has been exposed to excessive shooting, adverse field conditions, sand, mud, and particularly salt water, extended cleaning is required.

Field stripping will in most cases be adequate if the pistol can be immersed into a cleaning solvent and, in particular, if an air hose is available for blowing out dirt and cleaning solvent.

### **2.1. Cleaning Solvent:**

Kerosene or standard Army cleaning solvents.

### **2.2. Gun Oil:**

A good quality C.L.P. (cleaning, lubricating, preservative)

## **3. BARREL UNIT:**

The barrel bore and chamber is chrome lined for added service wear life and protection against rust.

Should the bore accumulate metal deposit and it cannot be removed with the standard phosphorous bronze brush, medium steel wool works perfectly and will not damage the chrome lining. Wrap a cleaning rod with steel wool to tight chamber fitting. Dip in kerosene or C.L.P. oil and force the cleaning rod into the bore from the chamber. Scrub the bore vigorously do not plunge the rod through the muzzle.

If the pistol has been exposed to salt water and not adequately washed out in fresh water afterwards a fine rust film may appear in the bore. Scrub it out with steel wool, wash in clean water, rinse in kerosene, wipe clean and dry. Oil with C.L.P. and check for possible sweat out a few days later.

It is very important for perfect chambering of the cartridge and action lock-up that the chamber shoulder against which the cartridge case mouth stops is perfectly clean. Occasionally bullets may be oversized or slightly out of round, therefore, as they enter the chamber throat a fine sliver may be sheared off the bullet. After some shooting a complete ring of fine metal shavings may be compressed into the chamber shoulder. Hold the barrel vertically chamber up. Lean the barrel slightly under a lamp so that you can clearly see the shoulder recess. If the shavings come from aluminum bullets they may be difficult to see. If the shoulder is dirty simply clean it out with a cotton swab or the point of a toothpick. If the shoulder contains metal deposit carefully pick it loose by the point of a fine needle.

#### **4. SLIDE UNIT:**

Some ammunition produces a great amount of gunpowder residue blow-back into the breech during recoil. If the user does not clean the slide thoroughly after shooting and apply drops of oil into the extractor pocket, firing pin bore, around the safety bolt and into the firing pincatch cavity, the mechanism may after continued shooting be clogged up.

To avoid malfunctioning the slide should occasionally be immersed into a gunpowder removing solvent.

While immersed in solvent:

- a. Push outward on the Extractor hook and release, repeat several times to flush out residue under the extractor and extractor pocket. If exceptionally dirty remove Extractor and Spring.
- b. Rest the slide bottom up, safety disengaged. Push the Firing Pin Catch down and release, repeat several times to flush out debris from the firing pin catch pocket.
- c. Depress the Firing Pin Catch and hold it. With a punch push forward the Firing Pin Plunger, vigorously "pump" the firing pin unit back and forth. You will see a stream of black liquid being pumped out through the firing pin bore.
- d. Vigorously rotate safety between "OFF" and "ON" to flush out the safety housing.
- e. Blow air through all holes and cavities. If air is not available shake the slide vigorously to remove the solvent.
- f. Drip C.L.P. oil into all holes, pockets and cavities and move the various parts as outlined above, points a, b, c, and d.
- g. Wipe off excess oil. Be sure to lubricate the slide rails.

## **5. FRAME UNIT:**

Remove the grip plates before immersing into cleaning solvent.

When a thorough cleaning is necessary the Hammer Spring Cap, Hammer Spring, Hammer and Hammer Spring Guide should be removed.

In order for the Slide Catch to function properly the unit must rotate freely in the frame. Since the slide catch axle rotates in a blind hole the unit should routinely be removed by the Armorer to insure its axle hole is cleaned out and lubricated.

While in the solvent:

- a. Pull the trigger and release several times to flush out dirt particles.
- b. With a small brush thoroughly clean out the trigger/locking block cavity, hammer and Sear cavity.
- c. Engage and disengage the Disassembling Latch to flush out dirt. If necessary remove the unit.
- d. Move vigorously the Magazine Release Button. If necessary remove the unit.
- e. Push down and release the Hammer Release Lever to insure free Sear movement.
- f. Blow out, shake out and dry of the solvent.
- g. Assemble frame, minus grip. Lubricate all hinge areas for moving parts. The Hammer Spring should only be wiped off with an oily cloth
- h. Wipe off excess oil from the frame. The barrel and slide rails should be well lubricated.
- i. Mount grips, check functioning.

## **6. MAGAZINE:**

Be sure to check all magazines for damage and proper internal cleaning.

- a. When cleaning the box internally pay attention to the front and back wall. Gunpowder residue has a tendency to collect there.
- b. After extended shooting a crust of residue may collect on the front and back of the follower. Remove with steel wool if necessary.
- c. Apply only a rubbed on film of oil to the internal parts.

**7. COLD CLIMATE SPECIAL MAINTENANCE:**

In extremely cold climates the pistol should be kept free of moisture and excessive oil. The recoil spring must be wiped dry.

Use C.L.P. oil which maintains its viscosity and lubricating properties under extreme low temperatures.

If at all possible, keep the pistol as close as possible to the outside temperature to prevent the collection of moisture occurring when cold metal becomes exposed to warm air. If cleaning is intended wait until the pistol has reached room temperature.

**8. HOT, HUMID AND/OR COASTAL CLIMATE SPECIAL MAINTENANCE:**

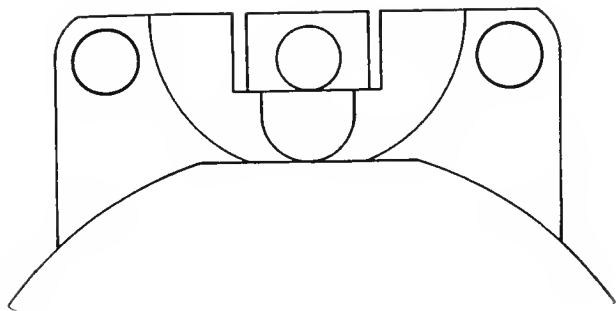
If the pistol is used in a hot, humid climate or if exposed to salt water or salt water atmosphere, it is important to inspect the pistol frequently in order to prevent moisture and rust accumulation.

A light film of C.L.P. oil will adequately protect the pistol.

**9. HOT, DRY CLIMATE SPECIAL MAINTENANCE:**

Clean the pistol frequently for sand and/or dust particles. In particular, clean the moving parts including all magazines. Be sure to keep barrel bore and chamber free of sand and dust.

The best metal protection is C.L.P. oil as the penetrating lubricating particles will reduce friction even after the surface is wiped dry to prevent sand and dust accumulation.



**Rear Sight Picture**